Workers of the World, Unite !

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Steel Strike Set; Truman Hints At Seizure of Mills

President Truman has instructed the Justice Department to stand by for a possible steel industry seizure to ward off a steel strike scheduled for April 8. Truman's move came one week before the expiration of the strike deadline set by the CIO United Steelworkers of America in its fight for a wage increase, union shop and other demands.

It is rumored that, if Truman does seize the plants, he will put the wage increase recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board into effect at once. However, judging by past experience, Truman may once more yield to the pressure of the steel industry, and, after a seizure, instruct the union to "continue bargaining." If the union is forced to bargain after being deprived of its strike weapon, it will be placed in a very unfavorable position.

The Wall Street Journal for April 2 reports: "Top Administration officials, it was understood, were shying away from using the Taft Hartley Act's national emergency provisions to halt a strike. They reasoned that, because the CIO Steelworkers had agreed to four separate Government requests for strike postponements, it would seem unfair for the Government to use a law which labor leaders consider is directed against unions.

"Further, they say, if there is a strike, it will occur because the union insists on getting—and the companies refuse to grant—wage increases which a federal agency, the Wage Stabilization Board, has labeled 'fair and equitable.'

"Thus, the officials reason, it would be more appropriate to halt a strike by a method seemingly aimed against the companies."

AIMED AT STEEL WORKERS

Two important points are contained in this description of what is going on in Washington. First, it is made clear that, if the plants are seized by the government, it will be aimed at the steelworkers and their strike plans, although the seizure would be "seemingly aimed against the companies." Second, it becomes plain that the rigamarole through which the steelworkers have been led since their New Years Day strike deadline is far worse even than the "cooling-off" procedure under the Taft-Hartley Act.

If the Taft-Hartley Act had been used against the union by Truman last January 1, the procedure would have been as follows: An injunction would have prevented a strike for 80 days, during which time a fact finding board would have "investigated" the dispute and brought in recommendations for a settlement. Had no settlement been arrived at during this 80 day period, the union would then be free to strike.

DELAY 99 DAYS

In contrast with this, here is what has actually happened since January 1. The union has been forced to delay its strike for 99 days so far, as against the 80 days provided in the Taft Hartley Act. The controversy has been heard by a board, exactly as provided in the Taft-Hartley Act. However, unlike the Taft-Hartley provisions, under which the union would now be free to strike to win its demands, the union at present faces the threat of government intervention to prevent a strike. Thus the union finds itself

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Truman's Withdrawal Puts Union, Negro Chiefs on Spot

Illinois Election Law 1030 Protest Movement Grows

CHICAGO — The "Citizens Committee Against Law 1030" continues to grow in size and activity. Two prominent citizens, I. S. Dorfman, of the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union and Myrna S. Bordelon, former head of the CIO Community Services Committee, have joined in the fight against this vicious law.

H.B. 1030, passed by the last Illinois legislature and signed by liberal Democratic Governor Adlai Stevenson, makes it a criminal offense to solicit signatures outside your county of residence to place a statewide candidate on the ballot.

Protest against the law has grown steadily since the Socialist Workers Party filed suit in federal court against Gov. Stevenson and other law enforcing officials to have the law declared unconstitutional on the grounds it violates the 14th Amendment and the Federal Civil Rights Act.

A dance to raise funds for the fight against this undemocratic law has been announced jointly by the Citizens Committee and the two Campus Committees against Law 1030. Scheduled for May 9 and featuring prominent entertainers, it will be held at the 1st Congressional District CIO-PAC Hall, 708 E. 47th St. Wide publicity has been given the SWP fight against Law 1030 in newspapers throughout the State.

WHAT BIG BUSINESS SEEKS IN KOREA WAR

The United States is fighting in Korea to defend the "ideals" of the open shop, affirms the giant McGraw-Hill publishing corporation in a full-page ad in the March 31 **N.Y. Times.** This revealing admission of Wall Street's aims in the invasion and destruction of Korea is embodied in a public appeal to the steel profiteers to "resist to the limit" the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendation of a union shop agreement.

McGraw-Hill, biggest producer of business and trade journals, including the magazine **Business Week,** calls on the steel industry to "resolutely resist" the union shop "out of a decent regard for those ideals of our country which we are now fighting in Korea to protect."

Millions of Americans, including the drafted GIs shipped thousands of miles away against their will, have been insistently asking, "Why are U.S. troops fighting and dying in Korea?" Now they have an answer close to the truth from an authoritative voice of the American capitalist ruling class.

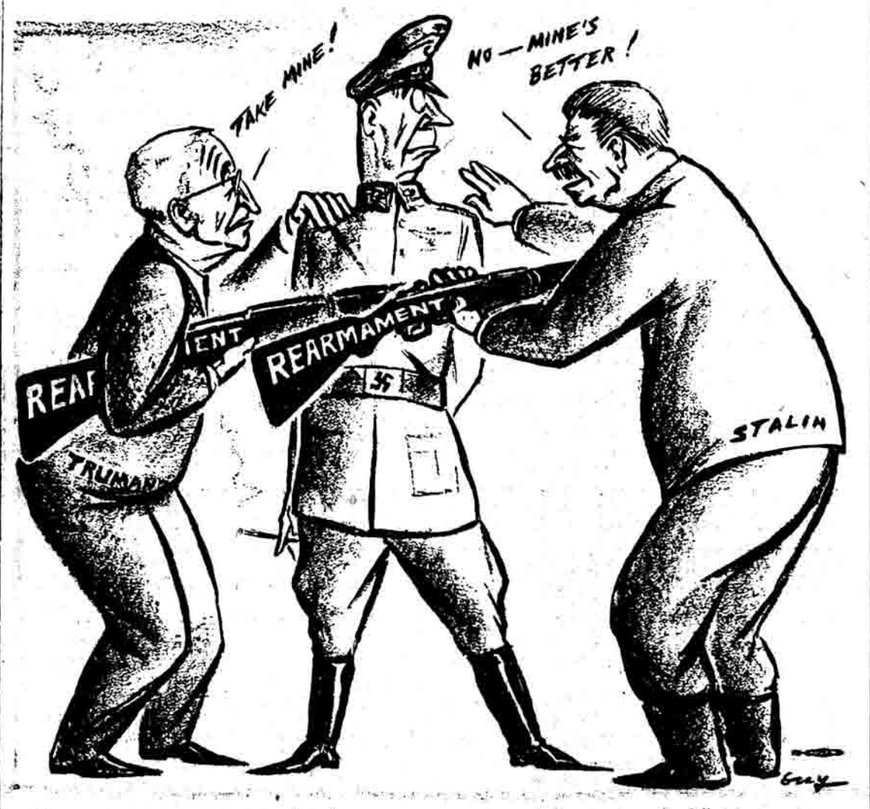
More than half a million American youth have already suffered as battle and non-battle casualties in Korea, while most of Korea and millions of its people have been wiped out, not to defend democracy, nor to "halt aggression." American boys are dying in Korea to defend the "right" of war profiteers and union-hating corporations to exploit labor, at home and abroad, without let or hindrance. The sons of union men are facing death in Korea so that their fathers shall not have the right of union security. To preserve their profits system, their privileges and their rule, the U.S. capitalists carry out a simultaneous aggression against the masses in Korea and the workers in America. Under the guise of "halting aggression in Korea," they demand that labor give up its rights at home. Under the guise of preserving "democracy" at home, they seek to subdue the Asian revolution and to restore unrestricted domination and exploitation of the colonial peoples by foreign, especially American, capitalists.

They do not cease to press relentlessly for their open shop "ideals" even while they appeal for labor's support and sacrifice to conduct their Korean war and to prepare new "police actions" all over the world. What is the sense of a war, they say in effect, if THEY don't benefit from it, at labor's expense.

The steel barons, for whom the Korea war has provided their most fabulous profits, proclaim they will never accept the WSB's recommendation of a union shop as a matter of holy "principle." Their office boys in Congress, such as Sen. Maybank (D., S.C.), chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, threaten to enact legislation to limit WSB jurisdiction to wages only. "This would bar the board from recommending a union shop — as was done in the steel dispute," the Associated Press commented with satisfaction.

Can a ruling class whose primary "ideal" is the open shop exploitation of American labor have a more exalted or democratic aim for the Korean people? Can an imperialism which boasts of its "Operation Killer" against a people fighting for their national independence have a nobler aim for the American workers than the slavery of the open shop?

Their Bid to German Militarism



AKRON WORKERS FIGHT INJUNCTION JAILING OF RUBBER UNION LEADERS

By L. Cooper

AKRON, March 28 — Angry rubber workers in this city staged a walkout protest against the action of an injunction judge in sentencing CIO United Rubber Workers (Local 5) president George Bass and eight leading unionists to 10 days in jail for "contempt" of a strikebreaking injunction.

The jail sentence and fine of $250 each was imposed by Judge Roetzl in Common Pleas court for alleged violation of an injunction forbidding picketing of train and street entrances at the B. F. Goodrich plants during the current strike of Local 5 office workers.

RELEASED ON BAIL

A city-wide walkout was averted when the union leaders were released on bail pending an appeal to a higher court. Throughout the trial last week the judge, who was elected as a "friend of labor," put on a big act of pretending to give a "fair trial." Then, at 10:00 a. m. this morning he threw the book at the union leaders although not a scrap of evidence was introduced to prove that they were near the scene of the picketing at any time.

As they were taken off to jail the response of the workers in Akron was electrifying. Office workers' picket lines at the Goodrich plants were reinforced and a spontaneous stoppage began to spread through the Goodrich and Goodyear plants. No one went to work at the 12 noon shift at Goodrich and those who came out did not go back in again.

At about 2 p. m. the nine union leaders were out on bail. Nevertheless the six to midnight shift at Goodrich stayed out.

BOOST TO MORALE

Production workers at Goodrich have displayed great sympathy for the office workers during their month-old strike. They refused to cross the picket lines during the first days of the strike until persuaded to do so by the union leadership's insistence that otherwise the union would be faced with a law-suit. The protest walkout over the jailing of their leaders has been a great boost to the morale of the striking office workers.

The picketing of the railroad tracks and street entrances to the plant has made the office strike very effective. Very few trains and trucks have passed the picket line. In retaliation, the company has laid off or put on part time some 80% of the more than 12,000 production workers.

The strike has been in effect since Feb. 26, when the company informed its employees that it would no longer recognize Local 5 as a bargaining unit for the office workers. Local 5 office workers unit has been representing the office employes since 1944.

Embarrassed By Democrats' Shift to Right

By George Breitman

Truman's announcement that he will not run again puts his labor and Negro supporters on the spot, because it means that the Democratic presidential candidate will be even more openly conservative than Truman. What are the labor and Negro movements going to do in 1952? Tag along behind a Democratic candidate who will give them even fewer concessions than Truman did, and who stands a good chance of being beaten anyhow? Or break with the capitalist parties altogether and begin to build an independent Labor Party?

All of the leading contenders for the Democratic nomination, without exception, openly stand to the right of the platform that Truman espoused (demagogically) in 1948. Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois is the present favorite of the Fair Deal wing of the party; Americans for Democratic Action, papers like the N. Y. Post and a number of labor leaders are already in his camp.

But Stevenson is openly opposed to the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, which Truman and the Democratic Party (including Stevenson) promised to repeal in 1948.

APPEASES DIXIECRATS

Stevenson favors a "states' rights" approach to the Fair Employment Practices Committee issue — opposing any federal action against discrimination in hiring until after the states have "every opportunity" to handle it. This is appeasement of the Dixiecrats who walked out of the 1948 convention because it promised to enact a federal FEPC law.

Stevenson signed Illinois Law 1030, which provides imprisonment for citizens collecting nominating petitions outside the county where they live, thus making it virtually impossible for minority parties to get on the ballot. Even the ADA affiliate in Illinois, which endorses Stevenson, condemns this reactionary law.

Stevenson has been strongly criticized by some NAACP officials for refusing to crack down on Ku Klux elements trying to maintain the Jim Crow school system in Cairo, Illinois. This situation culminated in the bombing of homes of Negroes active in the anti-segregation movement.

Stevenson also stalled on the anti-Negro riot in Cicero last summer, not sending in the National Guard to disperse the mob until it had achieved its purpose of wrecking an apartment building as a warning to landlords who might be thinking of renting to Negroes.

Yet Stevenson is the most "liberal" candidate who has a chance to get the Democratic nomination!

WHY TRUMAN WITHDREW

No matter whom they choose, the Democrats face an uphill battle. There were plenty of political reasons why Truman decided not to run, among others:

1. The Korean war is extremely unpopular among the American people. Even if his GOP opponent kept quiet about Korea, Truman would lose votes from millions who hold him to blame for this "unnecessary" war. The next Democratic candidate will also lose votes on this score.

2. The Dixiecrats, far stronger and better organized than in 1948, hold the threat of a split over the party unless they get a candidate and a platform acceptable to them. For reasons explained in the article about the Dixiecrats on Page 2, Truman was not acceptable to them. And neither is the Fair Deal platform

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Civil Disobedience Against Jim Crow Laws in S. Africa

By Albert Parker

In the southern part of the United States whites form over two-thirds of the population; in the Union of South Africa they represent only one-fifth. That is why the white ruling class of South Africa, in order to keep in power, has a Jim Crow system (called **apartheid**) which is even more oppressive and totalitarian than the one in the U.S. And that is why the situation in South Africa is so explosive.

The present constitutional crisis (see last week's **Militant**) was stimulated by differences among the whites. The fascistic Nationalist government of Premier Daniel Malan has a slight majority in Parliament. But it did not get a majority of the popular votes in the last election, representation being weighted in favor of the less-populated rural provinces where the Nationalists are strongest. And from the size of the anti-Nationalist demonstrations that have been taking place in the cities, it appears that the opposition to Malan still has the support of at least half of the whites. (These opposition parties also favor white supremacy but feel that Malan is going too far and thereby inviting a revolt that will end the rule of the whites).

ROOT OF CRISIS

But the real root of the social crisis in South Africa is the oppression of over 8 million Africans, one million Colored (sometimes called mulattoes) and 300,000 Indians, and the spirit of united rebellion against their common oppressors that is growing among them. Although these three groups have been played off against one another in the past, today they are making common cause against Malan's reactionary laws, and even before the outbreak of the constitutional-political dispute among the whites they had agreed to start a national mass civil disobedience campaign against racist oppression on April 6.

Conditions in South Africa are so intolerable that Canada Lee, the actor who played in the film **Cry, the Beloved Country,** made in that country, says:

"I would rather be the poorest sharecropper in Mississippi than a rich man in South Africa, that is if I were black. . .

A FEW EXAMPLES

"Let me give you a few examples. In South Africa you have to carry a series of from 17 to 20 passes. If a Negro is found without one of these passes he can be arrested and put in jail. There are absolutely no laws to protect the natives.

"Further, after you go to jail the following morning you are rented out to a Boer farmer. These farmers use a shambok, what we would call a bull whip, to get work out of you.

"You read in the Negro press about the injustices which are done to Negroes in the United States. I've been through our South and know what they are like. . . But the vicious things that happen in South Africa are beyond our understanding. There they cut a Negro's ears off, they even castrate them, for things we would consider minor offenses." (Horace Cayton's column, March 29 Pittsburgh Courier).

Pass laws, police terror and forced labor are only a part of the picture. The Group Areas (Ghetto) Act segregates the non-Europeans totally, herding them into "reserves" or ghettos so that the only contact they have with whites is when they toil for them. By 1948, 88% oof the land had been allotted to the whites, while

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Washington Afraid of Election in Germany

By Art Preis

When Stalin sent his note offering a deal to set up a united capitalist Germany, free to rearm, but neutral, the United States in concert with Britain and France replied: A re-united, independent Germany "can only be set up on the basis of free elections."

No sooner was this U.S. reply made public than all sectors of the capitalist press began to raise a hue and cry that Washington was stepping into a "trap." This "trap," it appears, is that the Kremlin may very well agree to the "free elections" the U.S. leaders have been talking about.

We are now being treated to a demonstration by the U.S. political and military leaders of the very type of duplicity regarding Germany they have been charging to Stalin. While they yell, "Free elections!", the U.S. rulers don't want "free elections" in Germany or a re-united Germany at all. That's why, according to the March 23 **Wall Street Journal,** Stalin's offer has "Truman's defense and diplomatic advisers really scared."

The March 30 **N. Y. Times** notes that "many Western observers believe that the Soviet Union may agree to free elections and that if they do, the Allied proposals could boomerang." It seems, according to the **Times,** that Washington favors "free elections" in Germany only if assured in advance that the Christian Democratic (Catholic) Party will win, and that Adenauer, who favors coalition with the U.S. and integration in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, will become the head of a united Germany.

"While the Communists certainly would not win a free German election, neither would Dr. Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic party once the East German vote were added to the strong Adenauer opposition which already exists in West Germany. The most probable outcome would be a victory for the Socialists. . ." The "results of a free election," warns the Times, "might well be abrogation of the Adenauer commitments to the Western defense program and a policy of German 'neutrality.'"

Walter Lippmann, chief political commentator for the influential Republican **N. Y. Herald-Tribune,** has admitted the facts even more openly and frankly. On March 20, he wrote: "We should take a very careful look, too, at the idea of all-German elections as the preliminary to everything else . . . **we would find ourselves in an impossible predicament if our proposals were accepted and the ideas had to be carried out."**

WARNS OF ELECTION

On March 27, he warned even more urgently. "We should be very careful not to entrap ourselves in the notion that the Soviet government could not, because of the very nature of the Soviet state, agree to all-German elections." This would be a "trap," he explains, because "there is not now a popular majority in Western Germany for rearmament within the Atlantic Alliance." Washington is really concerned "to avert an all-German election during the next sixteen months — that is to say, before the Adenauer government has signed up with the West and has had a chance to prove the theory that the West Germans will ratify the accomplished facts. . ."

His advice to Washington is to keep stalling. "The showdown can no doubt be postponed for a while," he wrote on April 1, "and it is essential that it should be so that we may catch our breath and have time to reflect." The "showdown" is obviously that point where Washington will be forced to reveal its true game — its real opposition to the "free elections" it claims it wants in Germany and its intention to force Germany into military support of the U.S.

In a revealing article by Joseph E. Evans, the March 31 **Wall Street Journal** flatly concedes that U.S. policy-makers are "trapped by a policy conflict of their own creation." They claim they are for a united Germany free of Stalin's domination. But their actual policy "is based on the division of Germany and the incorporation of the Western half into a Western European federation, starting notably with the Schuman plan and the European army . . . **the policy makers can only regard German unity as a threat to their western community . . . the U.S. cannot favor German unity at this point. . ."**

CONCESSIONS OFFERED

Stalin has no revolutionary aims for Germany. He has no aggressive designs on it. The truth is that he is willing to make far-reaching concessions to German capitalism, whatever the evil consequences for the German workers, provided Germany does not join the U.S. against the Soviet Union. Even the most rabidly anti-Soviet papers concede that the Kremlin is ready to give a tremendous amount away.

The Kremlin leaders "can offer the Germans reunification, independence, an end to occupation, their own armed forces, unrestricted trade . . . new armaments industries and no limitations on civil industry . . . (and)

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Dixiecrat Power Grows Inside Democratic Party

By John F. Petrone

Truman's withdrawal from the presidential race means that the Dixiecrats have achieved their first objective, which was to make sure that he would not be re-elected. But it does not follow from this that the Dixiecrat movement therefore has lost its reason for existence, or that it will not be as important a factor in this year's election as it was expected to be before Truman bowed out.

While many of the Dixiecrat leaders have a personal hatred of Truman, that is not the reason why the Southern politicians, oil and power interests are spending big money on the Dixiecrat movement. They were opposed to Truman as a symbol — and despite all the hullaballoo to the contrary, not primarily as a symbol of civil rights. For whatever they have been saying to arouse the white supremacist prejudices of their followers, they know that Truman's association with civil rights has been purely a verbal one and that he never did and never intended to threaten the Jim Crow system in this country.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Traditionally, the Democratic Party has been a coalition of the big city machines, labor leaders, minority groups and the "Solid South," with the latter having decisive influence because of its ability to always deliver the vote and the seniority system in Congress. But in the last two decades the unions have grown tremendously and the Negro movement has become more articulate and militant. To keep their support Roosevelt, and after him Truman, had to grant them certain concessions, even though of a minor character.

It was this policy, dictated by the changed relationship of forces inside the Democratic Party, that Truman symbolized to the Dixiecrats. They still have the power, because of their strength in Congress, to veto any legislation they don't like. Their basic interests have not been harmed in any way. But they are afraid of the future. They fear that even TALK about civil rights has an unsettling effect on the Negro labor force in the South and they want the same kind of power inside the Democratic Party their ancestors had in the days of slavery, even if it means the loss of labor and Negro votes.

Their feud with Truman, then, came down to this: He was concerned with the national interests of the Democratic Party (not the interests of labor or minority groups), while they are concerned with their own narrow, sectional interests, which they place above even a national Democratic victory in the elections.

1948 EXPERIENCE

In 1948, the Dixiecrats were poorly organized and unprepared. When they bolted the convention, they did not even take with them the man they had run for the Democratic nomination, Senator Richard Russell of Georgia. Decisive states like Texas would not go along. The States' Rights ticket carried only South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, with a total of 39 electoral votes.

Truman tried to welcome them back into the fold after his election, foregoing reprisals in patronage and showing that he was willing to let bygones be bygones. This soft attitude only convinced the Dixiecrats that they had nothing to lose by trying again, and during the last four years they have been making their preparations.

In 1948 it was still possible to talk about Dixiecrats and Southern Democrats (those who did not bolt). But since then the distinction has virtually disappeared. The Democratic Party in the South is "solid" again — and this time on the basis of the Dixiecrat program. Texas is with them. So in Florida, Georgia, and apparently majorities of the North Carolina and Virginia machines. Together, they represent over 100 of the 531 electoral votes.

WHAT THEY WANT

That is not enough to elect their own presidential choice, Russell again. But they don't have any such hopes anyhow. What they want is enough electoral votes to prevent any other candidate from getting a majority, which would throw the decision into the House of Represeentatives, where they would be the balance of power and could get what they want from whomever they made a deal with.

It may not come to this, of course. The Democratic convention may make enough concessions to them so that they will not bolt — a variant which would be just as satisfactory to them.

In any case, the Dixiecrats will represent a formidable force at the convention. They will go there with the prestige of undoubtedly having been a big factor in Trumans decision not to run — and this will determine the course of the convention far more than any Fair Deal or semi-Fair Deal keynote speech that may be delivered. The Truman wing of the party will still strive to conciliate the labor and Negro leaders, but they will have to offer concessions to the Dixiecrats too if they want to avoid a much bigger walkout than took place four years ago.

BEGIN CONCILIATING

Conciliation has already begun, long before the convention. Truman's withdrawal was one sign. Another was the statement on the FEPC issue made by Gov. Adlai Stevenson one day after Truman's announcement. Stevenson, favored by the Trumanites and liberals, is also an old friend and protege of the Dixiecrats leader, James Byrnes. The Illinois governor struck a theme which may be adopted at the convention — namely, that the states should first have the right to handle fair employment practices legislation, with the federal government keeping hands off until after the states fail to act.

This retains adherence to the principle of FEPC (a gesture to labor and the Negroes while delaying federal action against discrimination in employment until some indefinite but remote time when it will be agreed in some way that the states are not going to act (a substantial concession to the white supremacists).

So the Dixiecrats are sitting pretty, and are likely to be sitting prettier before the year is gone. This goes to show that it pays to organize and fight for your own interests.

WSB Fails to Settle Fight

Members of the Wage Stabilization Board, shown after their recommendation in the steel dispute. The public members of the WSB whittled the demands of the steel union down to the lowest possible minimum before arriving at a recommendation, which the steel companies then refused to accept.

STEEL STRIKE SET AS TRUMAN HINTS SEIZURE

(Continued from page 1)

in a worse position than it would have faced had Truman used the Taft Hartley Act against it last January.

In the light of these facts, the remarks of David J. MacDonald, USW Sec'y.-Treas. at the Pennsylvania CIO Convention on March 27 are totally unsubstantiated. MacDonald told the Convention that the union is in a "particularly fortunate position" because it has a "rather friendly gentleman in the White House." MacDonald said that if the occupant of the White House were "unfriendly" a Taft-Hartley injunction "woud have been issued against the Steelworkers." In the light of events, the "gentleman in the White House" can hardly be called "friendly."

Further information which has become available about the deliberations of the Wage Stabilization Board show that the Truman-appointed public members were also anything but "friendly" to the union. The so-called "public members" favored a total package of 17.6c while the union held out for demands in the neighborhood of 30c and the steel companies wanted a settlement of 14.1c. Thus the public members, during the negotiations favored a low figure far closer to the companies than to the union.

WHITTLE DEMANDS

Only 3.5c an hour separated the public members from forming a majority of the board with the steel company supporters. However, the industry members refused to move across that gap of 3½c, showing that the steel companies were prepared to precipitate a strike. The **Christian Science Monitor** describes the subsequent events in these words: "Thereafter, the public members tried to whittle down labor to the lowest possible figure, according to the story, but came out in the end with a bit more than the public members had figured on."

It must also be recognized that the final recommendations of the WSB, while conceding some new gains to the steelworkers, didn't "give" them anything that other unions have not already won, and didn't exceed the wage-freeze ceilings of the WSB rules.

Such concessions as have been gained by the steel union have come only from the militant and determined attitude of the ranks of the union, and the vigorous and well-backed strike threats of the union. It was this attitude which forced Truman to dissociate himself from the open knife-wielding of Economic Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, and forced Wilson to resign from his post.

Truman is ready to continue his campaign against the struggle of the steel workers, a struggle which began last December when he said he would "use whatever laws there are on the books to prevent a strike."

However, if the steelworkers continue their present attitude of adamant pressure up to and including a strike if that becomes necessary, they will win.

ANTI-UNION WITCH HUNT PUSHED BY HUMPHREY GROUP WITH CIO BACKING

By Thomas Raymond

People who are alarmed by the McCarran and McCarthy witch hunt are now being offered the same article in a brand new package. So-called "liberal" Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota has opened hearings in Washington as chairman of a sub-committee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, to discuss proposals for legislation against "communist dominated" unions.

The CIO News of March 24 offers us the Humphrey committee as the answer to McCarran: "Under the chairmanship of Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn), the sincere and orderly hearings were in striking contrast to the proceedings going on before another Senate committee only a short distance away. The latter, run by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.), made a mockery of fundamental democratic principles. . . .

"Humphrey's committee, on the other hand, managed to restore the dignity of purpose and integrity that has been lacking from many congressional investigations in recent months."

WHAT IS PROBLEM?

What is the so-called "problem" to which Humphrey and his committee address themselves? It arises from this: that when eight unions were expelled from the CIO in 1949 as "communist-dominated" they didn't fold up and die, but continue to exist with a large membership (300,000 is Sen. Humphrey's estimate) and with many union contracts.

The Humphrey committee opened its activities last fall with a "questionnaire" sent out to labor leaders and others asking their advice on what to do about "communist-dominated" unions. Philip Murray of the CIO and William Green of the AFL both answered that in their opinion no legislation should be passed. Murray wrote:

"We believe that if the government undertakes to determine what unions can represent workers in this country, it will have embarked upon the long trail toward government control of unions. In the dictatorships of the world, unions exist at the sufferance of the state. We, in America do not want to take a single step in that direction."

Despite this verbal stand, however, the CIO is cooperating with the Humphrey committee. The CIO News has been lauding the committee and preparing the way for acceptance of its recommendations. Some CIO International Unions, most particularly the International United Electrical Workers, headed by CIO Secretary James Carey, have been making recommendations to the Humphrey committee of exactly that witch hunt type which Murray specifically rejected in his reply to the committee's questionnaire.

WITCH HUNT PLANT

The IUE sent the Humphrey Committee a thought-control plan through Benjamin C. Sigal, its chief counsel, who is also legal representative of the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers. Sigal proposes that a tri-partite committee be established by the Defense Department, which would determine whether a union is "communist-dominated" or not. It would direct government agencies to cancel and refuse all contracts to companies dealing with a union it found to be "communist-dominated."

The IUE and other CIO forces which favor repressive legislation against unions which are charged with "communist-domination" have been joined by Secretary of Labor Tobin, supposed "liberal" and darling of the labor movement who testified before the Humphrey Committee. Tobin made the same proposal as did the IUE; that is, that unions found to be "communist-dominated" be deprived of all bargaining rights even if they represent a majority of the workers in the plant. Tobin was for it, he said, despite the fact that:

"There may be some employers not reconciled to trade unionism who will take advantage of such a provision by making frivolous charges of communist-domination against unions engaged in organizing their employees."

NO REAL DIFFERENCE

Thus we find that Humphrey, Tobin, the IUE and the liberals, while protesting fiercely against "McCarranism" favor the same type of legislation as that proposed by McCarran. The McCarran committee proposes to deprive unions of collective bargaining rights if they are "communist-dominated," to fire employees belonging to organizations on the Attorney-General's "subversive" list, etc.

Humphrey has already committed himself to a whole series of proposals, many of them as bad or worse than the McCarran proposals. This was revealed in a long interview in the Dec. 28 **U.S. News and World Report** entitled "Fighting Communism in Unions." Humphrey, pressed throughout this interview by the editors of U.S. News stated the following:

HUMPHREY INTERVIEW

1. The eight unions expelled from the CIO in 1949 for "communist-domination" . . . "perhaps ought to be listed" on the Attorney-General's official list of "subversive organizations."

2. "I say that this is a possibility — . . . a union which can be clearly proven to be. . . essentially a Communist-front organization could be excluded from the privileges of collective bargaining." This is the same as the McCarran bill.

3. **When asked whether he was proposing that the "communist-dominated" unions be deprived of bargaining rights, Humphrey answered: "Correct. That is one of the possibilities."**

4. Humphrey next expressed the "feeling" that these proposals might be incorporated as amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law. When the editors of U.S. News seemed alarmed that this might precipitate a fight on the whole Taft-Hartley Law, Humphrey hastened to assure them that such a fight would be prevented. When pressed further as to whether the union leaders would favor such amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law, he hedged for a moment, finally answered: "I don't think there is any doubt about that."

In this interview, well in advance of the opening of Washington hearings, Humphrey, who has been bragging about his "caution" and "open-mindedness" put his weight behind a program identical with the McCarran proposal in most respects. He further promised that he would deliver this McCarran-type program with the support of the labor movement, which is something that McCarran can never promise.

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Truman Puts Union Leaders On the Spot

(Continued from page 1)

that Truman recommends be used again.

The dilemma facing the next Democratic candidate is that he will need the help of the Dixiecrats to beat an opponent like Eisenhower and that he can get their help only by making concessions to them that would result in the loss of millions of labor and Negro votes.

3. It is well known that Truman wanted Eisenhower, the leading Republican contender, to accept the Democratic nomination. This put Truman in an almost impossible position to campaign against Eisenhower, and the next Democratic candidate will also find it embarrassing to explain why he is campaigning against a man who was the No. 1 choice of his own party leaders.

Eisenhower, who has had the biggest buildup by the press ever given to any candidate in modern times, will be a really formidable candidate. Equally important, he will be the main beneficiary of the pro-war psychology that both capitalist parties are responsible for selling to large sections of the population. "If we are in for a long period of war or war preparations, we might as well have a military man running things" is the way many middle class voters (of both parties) will estimate the situation.

LABOR NEEDS OWN PARTY

Without the kind of hard-hitting pro-labor and pro-civil rights demagogy that proved so effective in winning mass support in 1948, the Democrats will find it hard to beat Eisenhower unless they strike effectively at his weakest point — his militarist training and background. But how can any Democrat run on an anti-militarist program and at the same time remain committed to Truman's foreign policy (and all the Democratic contenders are committed to it lock, stock and gunbarrel)?

The labor movement, in alliance with the Negro people, farmers, youth and lower middle classes, could change this situation overnight by forming an independent Labor Party running its own candidates on a militantly anti-capitalist, anti-war, anti-Jim Crow platform. The way to beat Eisenhower is by arousing the enthusiasm and participation of the masses of the people, and that can be done only by raising a fundamental challenge to the reactionary program he stands for.

Labor must declare its political independence, cut all ties to the increasingly reactionary capitalist parties, and form a party of its own. This is what the Socialist Workers Party has long advocated, and what its candidates, led by Farrell Dobbs for President and Grace Carlson for Vice President, will continue to stress in the 1952 campaign.

The traditional policy of the labor and Negro leaders never looked so bankrupt as it does today. Rejecting a Labor Party perspective, they let Truman do their political thinking and looked to him for salvation. Result: They have been outmaneuvered by the Dixiecrats, and are presented with the accomplished fact of a shift to the right by the Democratic Party and the certainty of a candidate who will be less satisfactory from their point of view than Truman was in 1948, and with much less chance of winning.

Little wonder that they don't know what to say or do, are sitting tight, keeping hands off the pre-convention scramble and honing forlornly for the best.

The labor and Negro movements could learn a lesson from the Dixiecrats, who got what they wanted by fighting for their own interests resolutely and aggressively, not flinching even at a split with the Democratic Party. It is about time for the labor and Negro movements to insist that their leaders show some of the same qualities in fighting for the political interests of the workers and minority groups.

THE NEXT STEP

Nothing can stop the warmongers, labor-baiters, white supremacists and witch hunters from growing stronger except independent political action by the labor, Negro and farmer organizations. This is the next indispensable step for the working people and their allies, whether or not it is taken in time to affect the 1952 election results.

Class-conscious workers who understand this will rally around the Socialist Workers Party and its candidates in their efforts to teach the workers that they must build their own party and take the destiny of this country into their own hands if they want to save it from being regimented and ruined to make the world safe for the dollar.

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How to Become a Federal Judge

A few months ago, Joseph Samuel Perry was chosen as a federal judge in Illinois after being nominated by Senator Paul Douglas, Attorney General McGrath and President Truman. In the course of a speech to the Chicago Bar Association, Judge Perry told how he made it. We quote from his speech for the benefit of any readers who want to become judges too and in order to convince skeptical people that in this great democracy all it takes to get ahead is hard work, ability, personal integrity and a capacity to strive for lofty ideals:

"I thought in place of giving a lecture on some philosophical question, I would explain how I got to be federal judge. Some of the younger lawyers — and I am not too old — might be interested and might want to know one of the avenues that you might follow. . .

"To start out with, if you want to be appointed to that office in Illinois, you have almost got to be a Democrat. Now there are some states where you could be a Republican, but not in Illinois. If you went to Minnesota you could be a Republican and get appointed; that is, if you were a dangerous Republican, one who might defeat some Democrat that wanted to get elected.

"I started out by being born a Republican in Winston County, Alabama, where they have never elected a Democrat in all history, and even Roosevelt did not carry that county. . . After my mother's death, which occurred when I was four, my father moved down into a Democratic county and there I got educated, and of course I became a Democrat. . .

"A STEP FORWARD"

"After I enlisted and served overseas, I returned and went to work in the coal mines. Of course by that time the unions had got there and I joined the union . . . and I was getting along fine, and along came John Lewis and he came down there and called a strike, and he got me mad and I got so mad that I quit mining and went to college.

"So that was another step forward. I came up here and went to the University of Chicago, and I got a master's degree, and then I got a doctor's degree, and I felt highly educated. Then I moved out in Du Page County, and because of that college education which I had obtained, I almost became a Republican. . .

"I will be frank about it. At first out there I talked around amongst the Republicans about doing some work, and so on — there wasn't a Democratic Party — but they didn't need me. After I got converted to the Democratic Party again, or got saved again, so to speak, I proceeded to organize the Democratic Party out there and make it tough for the Republicans.

"The result of that was that we finally got the framework of a party, and sooner or later I landed in the legislature, by the aid of Henry Horner and a few other good Democrats, and I kept working along and served my term there, and then I got out of politics and just began to practice law.

ON DOUGLAS' NOSE

"And then I gambled; I rolled the dice. I saw a man who looked like he might be elected U.S. Senator, so I put all my money on the nose and I backed Paul Douglas, and the result of it was I had his support. But of course I was a little cautious about that matter. Meanwhile I had preserved my friendship — I did not recently make it but I had preserved my friendship, increased it a little bit, political friendship, with my good friend, Scott Lucas, and so Scott wasn't mad at me.

"I will be perfectly frank with you folks, since we are talking confidentially. I tried to get this job seven years ago, and I found out it took two Senators in place of one. The result of it was I got out of politics, so they didn't need me. So I decided if I wanted to shoot at that job I had better get back in politics.

"So I got myself in a little bit of a position of nuisance value, too, in some places or other, and I kept my friendships and learned by experience that if you get up there and get to be top man, everybody is shooting at you. So I went to the Senators, each one of them, and said, 'Listen here, if you are going to back me, for heaven's sake, don't make me number one. Be sure to back me and get me on the list, but don't make me number one.'

"It turned out that was pretty good strategy; it worked out very well that everybody else got shot off — I helped shoot them off, too — no use lying about it; I did. The result of it was I landed on top. (Laughter) Now I have got the job and I am going to stick."

— F. D.

THE MILITANT ARMY

Newark reports the first results of their **Militant** subscription campaign this week. "Here are the results of the last two Sundays," they write. "Twelve subs all together: 10 for six months, and two for one year. Four of them are new subs, and half of the others are from people who refused to renew last year but now have changed their minds.

"In addition we have begun house-to-house work for home-delivery subs (25c. for six weeks), with encouraging results. In a litle over an hour one night, four people sold 13, and on another night two sold six. **Jimmy Kutcher**, who can't go house to house, sold 14 copies the first time on the street, and nine copies of the paper and eight copies of the new Harry T. Moore pamphlet the second time. We sold over 25 copies of the pamphlet in the first few days after it arrived.

"We find that the 25c. subs are almost as easy to sell as single copies, and we expect some of them to result in six month subs. Our salesmen and women report also that the people we visit are now more eager to talk politically than for some time. This, together with the sub work results, seems to indicate that despite the witch hunt there will be considerable receptivity to our message in the election campaign. The leaders in the sub work so far are **Dotty** with five subs and **Ruth** with three."

Literature Agent **Ethel Swanson** orders 650 extra **Militants** this week in preparation for New York's subscription campaign. An enthusiastic conference of active workers held last Saturday laid out plans for work in some new neighborhoods, and good results are expected this Sunday when everyone will be out to visit old subscribers and to introduce **The Militant** to new readers.

New York's Militant sales last week included a sale at a Franco Protest Meeting with Norman Thomas speaking. **John, Ann, Tom L.,** and **Leo** sold eight papers, one copy of **Fourth International,** and one "Road to Peace" pamphlet. On Sunday **Johnny** sold 10 papers at the Community Church, and **Carmen** and **Elaine** sold 14 **Militants** at the New School on Wednesday. Work in the projects is going well. **Joyce** sold another subscription there this week.

Cleveland Literature Agent **Jean Simon** writes, "Last Sunday we went to an IWO protest meeting here and sold seven copies of **The Militant** and seven copies of 'The Road to Peace.' This was despite the fact that a member of the police subversive squad stood outside, inhibiting people going into the meeting, and despite the fact that so many of them were older people who do not read English very well."

W. S., of **Lakewood, Ohio,** writes that he recently dropped into the Cleveland Public Library to read the out of town papers. "Well, they were all alike," he writes, "All of them beating the old drum for big business, mouthing their darn propaganda, and throwing sand in the eyes of the working man. They were all the same except **The Militant.** I found **The Militant** very intelligent. It was the most fearless and direct in attacking the problems of today.

"I especially enjoyed reading Jean Blake's articles on 'The Negro Struggle.' They are great and I would like to read more of her work. I've copied some of the articles and shown them to my friends."

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Smith Act Menace Widened

Another step toward establishing thought-control in the United States was completed last week when six persons were convicted in Baltimore on charges of violating the Smith Act.

The trial followed the same pattern as the previous political frameup proceedings against the Communist Party, except in one respect: The judge took it on himself to give the jury a new interpretation of the Smith Act, ruling that mere membership in the Communist Party constitutes a crime under the Act.

Up to now, the government has been under the obligation to prove that Smith Act defendants actually and individually committed the offense charged — namely, that they "conspired to advocate" the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

If the new interpretation is allowed to stand, then the witch hunt would get a new impetus and speed, for the government would no longer have to show anything but membership in the Communist Party or any other organization arbitrarily accused of violating the Smith Act.

Part of the blame for the acceleration of the witch hunt rests on the labor movement, especially those sections who understand the menace of the Smith Act and have called for its repeal.

The government pays no attention to their denunciations of the Smith Act because it sees that they have failed completely up to this time to come to the defense of the Smith Act victims. It will continue to ignore their appeals and protests until they show that they mean business, which they can do only by demonstrating their willingness to aid the victims of thought-control as well as opposing the law that is used for this purpose.

Today the victims are members of the Communist Party, tomorrow it will be members of other organization's on the government's "subversive" blacklist, and the day after it will be members of organizations that will be added to the blacklist by the police-statesmen in Washington. The labor movement must act as well as talk against the witch hunt if it hopes to escape the noose itself.

Role of the Wage Board

Industrialists, congressmen and the corporation press are demanding the Wage Stabilization Board's head or at least amputation of its already stunted powers to recommend concessions to unions. This attack on the board — and more especially its public members — is the Big Business response to the Board's recommendations in the steel case.

The four industry members on the board, who had opposed every concession, opined the decision "seriously impaired the ability of the board to effectuate wage stabilization." Thy found the board "no longer serves a useful purpose."

The congressional agents of the profiteers promptly moved to narrow down the board's powers. Sen. Dirksen introduced a proposed amendment to the Defense Production Act to abolish the present board and set up a new one which would be permitted only to fix "minimum wage limits" as a "guidance" to industry and union negotiators and would not be allowed to consider such "fringe" issues as vacations and union shop. The House Rules Committee promptly approved a resolution, introduced by Rep. Allen, calling for an "investigation" of the WSB.

Typical of the press comment, was the editorial in the March 26 **N.Y. Herald-Tribune** charging "supineness" to the public members of the WSB. Their "finding no common ground with the industry members reveals the essential weakness of such tripartite agencies," claims the editor.

Such fierce threats and attacks might make it appear that the WSB public members went out of their way to favor labor in the steel case. The opposite is true. They did all in their power to chisel down the steel workers' demands and to stall and delay effective union action, a strike.

The public members themselves pointed out that "steel is really catching up to increases already granted. . . in major segments of American industry." According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, hourly average wages in all major industries rose 8 cents an hour in 1951; but in steel, not one cent. The **N.Y. Times** of March 23 pointed out that automobile, rubber and electrical workers had already "won all the benefits urged for the steel workers" and on the "fringe" issues "most other basic industries have been ahead of steel."

Moreover, we have the March 27 Associated Press testimony that "the public members tried to whittle down labor to the lowest possible figure." Murray Kempton, **N.Y. Post** columnist, revealed on April 1 how Nathan Feinsinger, WSB chairman and public member, "haggled the CIO down." Kempton also reported that "not long ago, Feinsinger could boast that the WSB had been able to cut the average wage increase rate in half since its inception."

Here we have the real role of the WSB in the steel case and all others. But the arrogant and greedy industrialists, having used the WSB for all it was worth to cut down the steel union's demands, then turned on the board and refused to accept its decision. This, too, is part of a calculated maneuver.

Twice before, in 1946 and 1949, the steel corporations used the government tri-partite machinery to whittle down the union's demands and, then, forced the union to strike to get these reduced demands. Now, once more, as A. H. Raskin, labor reporter of the **N.Y. Times** observed the steelworkers have been jockeyed into the position where they may have to strike not for their original and just demands, but "to help the industry win a price rise that the union does not feel the companies should get."

Arabs, Asians Aroused Over Tunis

By John G. Wright

The French colonial enslavers, who have for months now been shooting down Tunisians in cold blood amid wholesale arrests and repressions, have decided to resort to all-out military terror in an attempt to crush the insurgent Tunisian people. In a complaint to the UN, 12 Arab-Asian nations have charged that the French have violated their own treaty obligations and deprived Tunisia of "its legitimate sovereign rights . . . and the right of self-government and self-determination."

These charges, along with others to the effect that the French have made "thousands of arrests" and have been guilty of "atrocities against old men, women and children," are absolutely irrefutable. It is equally incontestable that the American imperialists have been, as they continue to be, the tacit supporters and accomplices of the French in these crimes against the Tunisian people.

FINANCED BY U.S.

In Tunisia, as in Indo-China, the bankrupt French imperialists could not have moved without the billions of dollars—American taxpayers' money—which they continue to receive.

The French reign of terror in Tunisia reached its climax on March 26 when a state of siege was proclaimed, and the French army, greatly reinforced, was invested with "full police powers." Premier Mohammed Chenik and three other members of his Cabinet were arrested and spirited away to an isolated oasis. The nominal ruler of the country capitulated to the ultimatum to appoint the French puppet Sallah Eddine Baccouche as Premier.

The French High Command has invoked the death penalty for "attempts against internal and external security;" instituted a curfew; banned "all processions, parades or meetings in public places;" and imposed a complete news blackout. The heavily censored foreign dispatches from Tunis report that the General Strike of the Tunisian trade unions has "proved unsuccessful." That a general strike was actually held at all under these conditions is by itself a token of the fighting spirit of the Tunisian masses.

Even the Scripps-Howard press has felt impelled to express some hypocritical indignation over the naked brutality of French imperialism. In its March 28 editorial entiled "George the Third Stuff," the **N.Y. World-Telegram and Sun** characterizes the French conduct as "arrogant and stupid," points out that "independence movements can't be snuffed out by martial law and arbitrary arrests—as the British learned at Yorktown in 1781," and concludes that the French government should "be informed" that "while we are allied with France against Communist aggression we are not allied with France to support colonial imperialism."

U.S. BLOCKS PROTEST

But the whole point is that the French have the full backing of the American imperialists in Tunisia. It was Washington protection, heavy U.S. investments and air bases in North Africa, that blocked the efforts of the Arab-Asian bloc to bring the Tunisian issue up for discussion at the Paris sessions of the UN. It is Washington that is blocking a similar effort today.

One of the reasons Premier Chenik was deposed by the French was his sending two ministers—Salah Ben Youssef, Minister of Justice and Mohammed Badra, Minister of Social Affairs—to plead Tunisia's case before the UN. They were in Paris when Chenik was deposed. But they managed in the meantime to escape to Cairo. They are now stranded there because of the U.S. "refusal to grant them visas" to fly to New York, reported a United Press dispatch on March 31.

The Tunisian nationalists are not even asking for independence for their country, which the French grabbed in 1881. All they ask is for internal autonomy, a constitutional monarchy within the framework of the "French Union," leaving defense and foreign affairs in French hands.

MINORITY RULE

What the Tunisian demands amount to is that the local administrations, which are entirely in French hands, be handed over to the natives. This is a modest request. But the French capitalists dare not let go of their absolute control of local administrations for fear that the economic stranglehold they now have on the country's resources will be loosened.

The extent of French domination of Tunisia is strikingly revealed by the fact that 5,000 French colonists and "societes d'exploitation" monopolize two million hectares of the total arable area of 2,934,000 hectares.

The French are evidently determined to extend and not to restrict their economic domination of Tunisia. In a March 29 interview with the deposed Premier Chenik, Homer Bigart, correspondent of the **N.Y. Herald-Tribune**, quotes Chenik as charging that one of the reasons for his removal and arrest by the French was his refusal to sign 63 decrees which "involved for the most part expropriations of Tunisian land."

Moreover any concessions the French may yield in Tunis are bound to have repercussions in the rest of North Africa whose people are also determined to rid themselves of colonial rule.

The Tunisian people, are fighting for the very same principles as those expressed in the American Declaration of Independence for which the American people fought the British 180 years ago.

The Tunisians, like the other North African people, like the Indo-Chinese whom the French are shooting down with the aid of American dollars and munitions, have the right to be free, the right to choose their own government. In this just struggle they are entitled to unconditional support of American organized labor and of every sincere defender of the right of peoples to self-determination. Not a cent, not a gun, not a man to the French colonial despots!

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AGAINST JIM CROW LAWS IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Continued from Page 1)

the non-white 80% of the people have only 12% of the land. The Group Areas Act meant further losses of property for the Africans, and now even the amount of livestock they are allowed has been limited. Whites cannot marry non-whites, and the penalty for sexual relations in mixed marriages is five years' imprisonment. The Suppression of Communism Act strikes at the civil liberties of the people as much as the American Smith and McCarran Acts put together.

CALL FOR ACTION

The civil disobedience campaign scheduled for April 6 will be a mass demonstration against these conditions, led by the Joint Planning Council of the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress and supported by the Cape Franchise Action Council, representing the Colored.

The campaign calls for "mass national action, based on non-cooperation, against certain specified unjust and racially discriminatory laws of the Union government. . . Union-wide gatherings and demonstrations on April 6, 1952, will register the protest of the African people against 300 years of European oppression and exploitation and will be a prelude to the struggle."

It is the view of the Council that "the mass action should take the form of committing breaches of certain selected laws and regulations which are undemocratic, unjust, racially discriminatory and repugnant to the natural rights of man. Rather than submit to these unjust laws, those taking part in the action will defy them deliberately and in an organized manner and will be prepared to bear the penalties."

WILL DEFY LAWS

The African National Congress will concentrate on defying the Pass Laws in the urban areas, and in mobilizing the people in the rural areas "not to cooperate with the authorities in culling cattle or limiting livestock." The Indians and Colored are urged to concentrate their campaign on defying **apartheid** regulations in trains, post offices, railway stations, etc., and the Group Areas Act. A campaign to collect one million shillings to finance the struggle was started last December.

A statement by the Joint Planning Council summed up the aims of the movement as follows:

"All people, irrespective of the national groups they may belong to and irrespective of the color of their skin, are entitled to live a full and free life on the basis of the fullest equality. Full democratic rights with a direct say in the affairs of the government are the inalienable rights of every man — a right which must be realized now if the country is to be saved from social chaos and tyranny and from the evils arising out of the existing denial of the franchise to vast masses of the population on grounds of race and color. The struggle which the national organizations of the non-European people are conducting is not directed against any race or national group. It is against the unjust laws which keep in perpetual subjection and misery vast sections of the population. It is for the creation of conditions which will restore human dignity, equality and freedom to every South African."

MAY BE SHOWDOWN

There is speculation that the Malan government may seize on the civil disobedience campaign as a pretext to drown it in blood, declare martial law and get rid of the opposition among the whites by setting up a full-fledged, permanent military dictatorship. Despite this possibility, April 6, if the demonstrations are carried out, will, as Canada Lee says, be "a great day for South Africa," because it will be the first time in the nation's history that the three major oppressed groups will be working together and fighting together for their rights. Whatever happens in the beginning, such united action will bring victory. If Malan resorts to the sword, he will die by the sword.

The Jim Crow United States government recently showed its solidarity with the Jim Crow South African government when the U.S. delegates to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris refused to vote on a resolution to condemn the Malan regime. That is one more reason why American workers and Negroes should proclaim their solidarity with their exploited brothers and sisters in South Africa and extend every possible support to the civil disobedience campaign which foreshadows the end of imperialist and racist rule on a world-wide scale.

MacARTHUR'S SIDEKICK PROMOTES WITCH HUNT

By Fred Arens

SHANGHAI CONSPIRACY by Charles A. Willoughby. E. P. Dutton & Co., 1952, 315 pp., $3.75.

This book by Gen. MacArthur's Chief of Intelligence ostensibly deals with a Soviet espionage network that operated in Japan and China under the direction of Richard Sorge. The author attempts to build up this network as one of the decisive forces that changed the course of events in Asia.

It is apparent that the book is intended to be more than a routine spy-expose. The author's real purpose is to discredit the Chinese revolution and smear every voice opposed to American imperialism in Asia. Willoughby tries to picture the people's revolution against Chiang Kai-shek as a vast push-button intrigue originating in the Kremlin.

In addition to providing ammunition for those who clamor for a full-scale war against the Asian peoples, this book bolsters the current conspiracy against democratic rights in this country by the witch hunters.

It is rife with such remarks as "one begins to wonder whom one can trust, what innocent appearing friend may suddenly be discovered as an enemy." Willoughby regrets that "guilt by association has been frowned on." He speaks wistfully of "the quality of Japanese civil justice" and "Nazi efficiency and thorough national coverage." He suggests that it would be wise to investigate subversive influences in "the labor front, educational institutions, the motion picture industry, the newspaper world, certain facets of the federal government, scientific and research circles, the administration of welfare and relief."

He speaks of refugees from fascism as "usually subversive riff-raff with not the slightest pretense to civic responsibility." He calls for "public exposure" of many organizations in order to drive sympathizers away. "Shanghai Conspiracy" is a call to intensify the witch hunt and speed the drive to war. The basic theme of this book is indeed conspiracy: that of American imperialism against the peoples of Asia and the United States.

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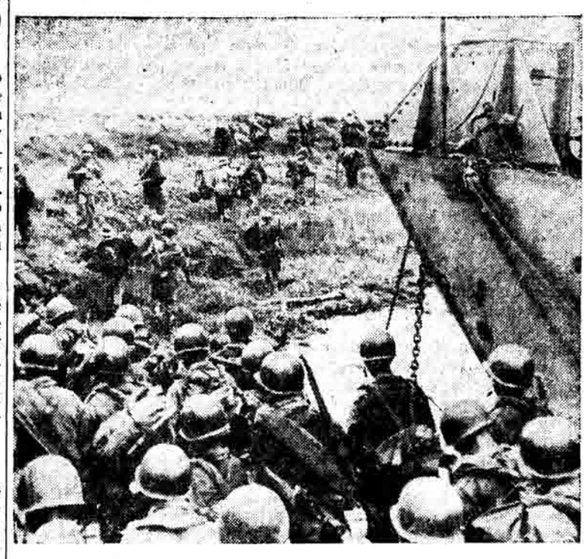
Invasion in Indo-China



An amphibious landing in the swampy country around Tonkin, Indo-China is made by invading French troops as the well-named "dirty war" against insurgent nationalist population continues. The efforts of French imperialists to quell the revolt have been unsuccessful, despite the use of planes to bomb and strafe the Vietminh opponents of French rule. Chief result of war has been drain on French living standards.

French People Bled White by Indo-China War

By Charles Hanley

The "dirty war" in Indo-China is at the heart of the economic and political crisis which has toppled one French cabinet after another — each one moving steadily to the right as the French capitalist class seeks to unload the burden of war and rearmament on the backs of the working class.

War and rearmament have become the axis of French social and political life. The March 8 liberal British **New Statesman and Nation** observes: "Few people in France view with anything but cynical pessimism the obligation of governments to deal with the problems that really matter, the cost of living, bad housing and the appalling inequalities of French society."

HAS DRAINED FRANCE

The war in Indo-China, says the **New Statesman**, "has drained the wealth and man-power of France, stirred up bitterness which may never die down, and imperilled French democracy. In the last few weeks, sheer inability to sustain the burden seems finally to have convinced most sections of French opinion that there can be no successful outcome to the war and that the commitment must be liquidated on the best terms possible."

"But," the **New Statesman** adds, "the lesson has been learned too late. For the war against the Viet Minh has now become part of U.S. global strategy against Communism; and France is expected to play her part as an obedient ally. She must continue in this hopeless enterprise until she is physically bankrupt, morally defeated and wholly dependent on American favours, or risk the consequences of punitive action by the U.S. . ."

France, in the Pentagon scheme for a European army, is slated to be the main bastion of the military organization in Europe. The French bourgeois journalist, Jean-Jacques Servan Schreiber, writing in the April 1 issue of **The Reporter**, discloses that France's NATO quota at the Lisbon conference this year mounted to 1,400 billion francs for rearmament, not counting expenditures for the Indo-Chinese war. The latter has cost 350 billion francs in 1951; the cost in 1952 is estimated at 500 billion.

BURDEN ON WORKERS

French capitalism wants the masses to pay for the war — as capitalism does everywhere — by higher taxes and prices. "Inflation," says Servan Schreiber, "is a worse problem in France than in any western country." And the worst effects of this mounting inflation are felt by the working people. According to the same writer, nearly all the Socialists, the Popular Republicans (Catholics), and most Radical Socialists (Conservative Liberals) would like to see "an end to the blood-letting." Yet they all voted for war credits in the French National Assembly.

Capitalist France is not waging war in Indo-China for any "idealistic" reasons. This is no "crusade." The Jan. 7 Cleveland **Plain Dealer** put its finger on the real reason when it said: "While French officials vehemently denied previously that they were remaining in Indo-China for any material reason, they did find that colony a valuable asset for a long time. It was so valuable, in fact, that they saw fit after the war to go back on their wartime promise of independence contained in the Declaration of Brazzaville. In recent months they have talked of communism as the reason for their remaining but the fact is that the threat of communism did not arise until Paris failed to carry out its promise."

FLIMSY PRETEXT

The "crusade against communism" has now become the flimsy pretext for continuing the "dirty war" in hopeless defense of colonialism. "After six years of war against Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh," reports the March 4 **Christian Science Monitor**, "the French have failed to force a battle of decision — and instead of winning territory they are losing more bit by bit.

"Even though 115 ships have discharged United States military aid valued at 500 million dollars in Indo-Chinese ports since July, 1950, the French still say they need more help to push the war against the guerrillas to a conclusion."

More and more there comes the insistent pressure to supplement U.S. military aid with American troops. The French government and general staff admit they cannot hope to "pacify" that strategic Far-Eastern country with its rich supply of rubber, rice, coal, etc., and at the same time carry through its NATO rearmament commitment without much greater assistance from Washington. On the other hand, General Eisenhower, speaking for Washington, demands that France tighten the screws on the masses, raise taxes and slash the already low standard of living of the workers.

AMERICAN TROOPS

The Pentagon and State Department are in deadly fear of the victory of the revolutionary movement for national independence in Indo-China. They are already hinting that it might be necessary to bolster the French forces and are preparing the ground for landing American troops in that war-torn country. "These officials," reports the Jan. 24 **Wall Street Journal**, "say at present they will not send ground troops. They will send only ammunition first and at most use our fleet and our planes. But this was true also of the first statements about Korea. And on that occasion we went from aid to war and by 'decision' of these same people."

Washington Fears A Free Election In Germany

(Continued from page 1)

the biggest and tastiest bait of all for Germans — eastern territories now held by Poland," writes R. H. Shackford, Scripps-Howard staff writer, from Paris on March 24.

Why can't U.S. capitalism accept Stalin's offer? Because the U.S. capitalists, diplomats and militarists don't want an independent, united Germany as a trade competitor. They view Germany only as a military base and a springboard for attack on the Soviet Union. Gen. Eisenhower has stated this clearly.

BASE FOR WAR

There is "little hope" for fulfilling the plans for a permanent U.S.-dominated Western military and economic alliance against the Soviet Union, Gen. Eisenhower pointed out in his NATO report of April 1, "unless Western Germany can be counted on the side of the free nations" — meaning the capitalist nations. Germany is indispensable for such a military alliance, he observes, because it provides the "industrial sinews" and stands at "the heart of Europe," Eisenhower asserts, "Western Germany is of great strategic importance."

But Western Germany is of "great strategic importance" only if Washington is preparing for war. Then, of course, the Washington war-makers want to stay as far as possible from "free elections" in Germany. They can have no time for democracy and the rights of the German people when, as Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor Ludwell Denny wrote on March 31, they "are racing to get Western Germany tied into the Allied economic and defense system" before the German people have a chance to decide otherwise.

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THE MILITANT

VOLUME XVI — MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1952 — NUMBER 14

The Negro Struggle

Army Bias Still Rampant

By Fred Hart

It is almost four years since Truman issued an executive order which many Negro leaders hailed as signifying the end of Jim Crow in the armed forces. But the great majority of Negroes in the U.S. Army are still segregated, and military officials are still setting up new Jim Crow units.

Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, recently returned from a visit to Europe, visiting or trying to visit U.S. military installations. "If what I saw in Europe is true throughout the continent, then integration of Negroes and whites in the American army is a farce," he said.

Another newspaperman, Collins C. George of the **Pittsburgh Courier**, writing from Berlin, found that out of many thousands of U.S. soldiers in that city there were only one Negro officer and 68 Negro enlisted men — all segregated.

Barnett wrote for explanation of continued military Jim Crow to Gen. Thomas T. Hardy, commander in chief of U.S. troops in Europe, and to Gen. Eisenhower, head of NATO. Segregation is Army policy, Handy replied. The only Negroes not assigned to units "designated as Negro" (less than 2,000) are those with "primary qualifications which cannot be used in Negro units," he stated, and any change in this respect "must stem from the Department of the Army."

Eisenhower, replying through a subordinate, refused to make a statement on the question, telling Barnett that his duties do not cover "internal matters" of the national military forces making up NATO and advising him to write the Pentagon rather than SHAPE. Eisenhower evidently believes in a form of "state's rights" on the question of Jim Crow and practices it in his own command. (A great babbler about "human relations," Eisenhower in 1948 disclaimed support of legislation "to force someone to like someone else," which is his interpretation of anti-Jim Crow measures.)

So Barnett wrote to Secretary of the Army Frank Pace Jr. in Washington. From Pace's assistant he got a letter explaining that the Army is still "working" toward non-segregation with a "gradual" program. He did not venture any estimate as to when this "work" would be completed.

Pace's assistant said that the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services was satisfied with the "progress" being made. Barnett then checked with a Negro member of this committee, John S. Sengstacke, publisher of the **Chicago Defender** and an ardent Trumanite. Sengstacke revealed that the committee's chairman had become a federal judge last year and other members don't even know if it is still a functioning body.

"Declaring a policy is one thing," he said, "but seeing that the policy is put into active effect is what is needed." Apparently nobody is taking care of that little detail.

Meanwhile, James L. Hicks, correspondent of the Negro Newspaper Publishers, was making a tour of military installation in the U.S. Finding segregation still rampant, he went to the Pentagon and was told that commanding generals at posts and camps have no authority to end segregation; that Pentagon policy "does not yet include an Army-wide abolition of segregated units;" and that the continued establishment of all-Negro units is a part of present Army policy and practice.

The Army brass hats also told Hicks: "Scientific research is being applied to both the military and social aspects of the problem." They did not say how long they expected this "scientific research" to continue. After all, like 1948, when the end of Jim Crow was promised, this is an election year. Which means that White House and Pentagon policy will remain: Keep on kidding the Negroes and not offending the Dixiecrats.

The Big Steal

By Tom Conlan

The steel monopolists have been shrieking at the top of their lungs how poor they are. They are too poor, they claim, to pay the steelworkers a few cents more an hour, without a whopping boost in steel prices. We would like to point out that in addition to pocketing fantastic profits, these profiteers have in recent months grabbed several billion dollars through the "fast amortization" scheme for plant expansion, or the "fast tax-dollar" as it has become known in the trade.

The way this scheme works is that the trusts announce a plant expansion project and then immediately file with the Defense Production Administration for a "certificate of necessity." Thereupon they are entitled to deduct the full costs of this plant expansion from their taxes for a period of five years.

For example, the Bethlehem Steel Corp. announced, as of Dec. 31, 1951, a program of $289 million "in new plants and other facilities." Of this total, $221 million, or more than three-fourths, are covered by "certificates of necessity." In other words, for the next five years Bethlehem Steel will deduct $44 million a year from its taxes, obtaining these new plants and facilities for exactly nothing, or more accurately, at the expense of the public treasury.

Bethlehem's grab of almost one-quarter of a billion is only a small part of the multi-billion dollar steal. By the first week in March the DPA had issued 8,021 "certificates of necessity" to the amount of $16,179 million. Of this huge total, the steel trust has the lion's share.

According to James F. King, Chief of Resources Expansion of the DPA, "the program to expand U.S. iron and steel capacity is the largest of all." King's estimate, was that "to date, DPA has handed out 542 certificates to 120 steel companies, allowing fast tax write-offs on a proposed investment of $2,180 million" (**Wall Street Journal**, March 14).

One dollar out of ever five "authorized" by the DPA has gone for "blast furnaces, open hearth and electric furnaces, cranes, rolling mills, and other steel production facilities," stated King. The actual amount is even greater, being closer to one dollar out of every four. "The steel industry's share in the fast write-off allowances actually amounts to as much as 25%, if coal, coke, iron ore, and similar expansion programs related to steel production are taken into account, Mr. King said."

Taking this authoritative estimate, the total grab of the steel monopolists to date is close to the four billion dollar mark. These stolen billions are being used to completely modernize the iron and steel plants, raising their productivity above the already extremely high levels. At the first sign of lagging steel demand, or whenever a favorable opportunity affords, this modernization will enable the steel monopolists to close down the so-called marginal plants, throwing thousands of steelworkers out of jobs.

Separate and apart from this, the steel trust, which has always bitterly fought granting the steelworkers any share in the benefits of rising productivity, remains the sole beneficiary of all these vast new plants and equipment which are being erected at public expense.

These greedy profiteers are still unsatisfied. Thousands of other "certificates of necessity" are on file. The latest report of **Wall Street Journal** on April 1 informs that as of the week ending March 7 the DPA "handed out 273 certificates . . . on projects with a total proposed investment of $590, 306,000," with steel and "oil and nitrogen producers" receiving "the largest fast tax amortization allowances."

Notes from the News

VINCENT HALLINAN, presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, may not be as wealthy as his predecessor, Henry Wallace, but he's not a poor man either. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has filed an income tax lien against him, claiming he owes $134,000 in back taxes for 1948, $97,000 for 1949 and $108,000 for 1950. Hallinan charges that the claim is false and fraudulent and represents "another piece of crooked political harassment," which it probably is. But he does not deny that he is a heavy investor in downtown San Francisco real estate.

* * *

ROY WILKINS, NAACP administrator, notes that in less than two weeks the FBI managed to catch a gang of thieves suspected of robbing a Nevada multimillionaire of $1,500,000, but in three months has not arrested a single suspect in the bomb-murder of Harry T. Moore and his wife. "This failure lies directly on the doorstep of President Truman and his Attorney General, J. Howard McGrath, and both should be reminded of their responsibility by demands from the public for action," Wilkins added.

* * *

THE "NEW INQUISITION" was blasted last week in a sermon by the Rev. R. C. Hunsicker, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel in New York. People are now expected, he said, to "nod assent to whatever is the public opinion. . . keep their hands discreetly folded, their eyes equipped with blinders such as work horses used to wear, and their hearts trembling lest they offend the grand inquisitors." He compared the present drive for thought-control with "the evils of the Dark Ages of long ago, of recent German and present Spanish and Russian police states today, evils we claim to be opposing."

* * *

COLLIS ENGLISH, one of the Trenton Two sentenced to life on a frameup murder charge, was put in an oxygen tent at the New Jersey State Prison hospital after suffering his fourth heart attack in the last year. His long detention in prison has aggravated his illness, contracted during Navy service in the last war. Lawyers for English and his fellow prisoner, Ralph Cooper, have filed an appeal with the N. J. Supreme Court.

* * *

FOUR PRISONERS were murdered by the Greek government last week, despite world wide protests. Four others, also convicted on "espionage" charges, had their death sentences commuted to life imprisonment. The frameup character of the entire procedings was so raw that even a member of the Plastiras cabinet protested by handing in his resignation after the executions.

* * *

WALTER LEE IRVIN, sentenced to death in the Groveland "rape" frameup, has appealed the verdict to the Florida Supreme Court. If denied, it will be taken to the U.S. Supreme Court.

* * *

THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY would win an election over the Tories today, according to a Gallup poll taken in England. The results were 49.5% for Labor, 46.5% for the Conservatives and 4% for the Liberals. The rift in the Laborite leadership has not hurt the party's popularity with the voters.

* * *

"CIVIL RIGHTS Belong to Everyone!" says the CIO **Cleveland Union Leader** in a front page editorial. Elsewhere on the same page is an approving report of Walter Reuther's purge of Ford Local 600.

* * *

THREE WHITE MEN in Florida, who claimed that a car containing four Negroes had sideswiped their's, chased it and deliberately ran it off the road, killing the four. One of the whites was charged with "culpable negligence," the other two with being accessories, and they were all released on $1,000 bond each.

* * *

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, won his fight against a "contempt" prosecution based on his refusal to give the names of CRC contributors. A judge threw the case out on the ground that another court had upheld the National Association of Manufacturers' contention that the lobbying act (being used against Patterson) was unconstitutional.

* * *

WILLIAM W. REMINGTON, former government economist whose "perjury" conviction was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, will have to face a new trial for alleged "perjury" committed at his first trial. The U.S. Supreme Court, by 6 to 2, supported the administration's moves to get Remington at all costs, one way or another. Justices Black and Douglas dissented.

* * *

LOUIS ADAMIC'S LAST BOOK, **The Eagle and the Roots**, dealing with Yugoslavia and the Stalin-Tito split, will be published by Doubleday in May. Adamic was still working on the final chapter when he died under mysterious circumstances last September.

Roybal Faces Los Angeles Political Test

By Louise Manning

Mentioned in an editorial in the Feb. 28 C.S.O. Reporter, a newspaper of the Community Service Organization, a minority organization, predominately Mexican-American, is the fact that Ed Roybal is a delegate to the National Democratic Convention from the 19th Congressional district in Los Angeles.

Who is Ed Roybal, and why should such a step mean anything? A member of the City Council of Los Angeles, he was pushed into prominence and elected by the political awakening of thousands of Mexican-Americans who wanted to fight police brutality and discrimination. When he ran for office in 1946, he was defeated. Those who wanted representation for the group then realized that most of the Mexican-Americans were not even registered to vote. They formed the Community Service Organization which conducted an energetic house to house campaign and registered thousands who had never voted before because they saw no reason to vote. They had had enough experience being bullied by the police and being pushed into Ghettos to think that the capitalist politicians would help them.

GOT WIDE SUPPORT

Now they were registered, and seeing the chance to elect their own spokesmen considered Roybal as their standard bearer. As an independent representative of a minority group, Roybal got the support of the CIO, other labor organizations, and wide sections of the population who wanted to support the civil rights of all. The Socialist Workers Party gave him active support during the campaign.

As a result of this awakening of large groups of people on the East Side of Los Angeles who had never before entered politics, Roybal was elected to the City Council in 1948, and again in 1950. He made no political recommendations during the campaign, and maintained his independence from the electoral activity of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Roybal now has a powerful voting block behind him. It is understandable that the Democratic machine would like to utilize his popularity for two reasons. Most important it would put the swelling independent struggle of the Mexican-American people and the labor movement under the influence of capitalist politics, weaken it, and finally destroy it; secondly, the Democratic machine would like these votes for itself.

POLICE BRUTALITY

Royal should consider why he got these votes however, and what would result from absorption into the machine of a capitalist party. There are now two major cases in the courts of Los Angeles involving police brutality against Mexican-Americans, and there are many other cases which were never publicized.

The increasing violence against minority groups in general, and the refusal of the authorities to do anything about it is convincing the people that the capitalist parties want to maintain discrimination, and therefore to give them support is a betrayal of their interests. If Roybal wants to continue to represent the people who worked so hard to elect him, he will have to break with capitalist politics.

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Clarke Depicts Doom of Capitalism In Debate at Packed NYU Meeting

NEW YORK, April 2—George Clarke today conducted a dramatic two-hour battle against three New York University professors on the topic "The Final Crisis of World Capitalism" before a hall packed with NYU students. Clarke, who spoke at the meeting in defense of Marxism, took the lead from the very first with a smashing offensive; an indictment of world capitalism, a description of its crisis, a prediction of the course of struggle and of the final victory of socialism.

STUDENT JAM HALL

Over 300 students jammed into a college meeting hall that seats 150, and dozens more crowded the corridors outside the entrances to the hall, straining to catch a few words of Clarke's slashing attack. Students sat on the floor, stood along the aisles, packed into corners six deep, stood and sat on the window sills, crowded around the speakers platform, occupying every inch of available space. When the bell rang for the end of the first hour, a signal which usually calls many students away from such meetings, hardly anyone moved, and soon a fresh batch of students came hurrying from their classes to join the throng pressing around the doorways. The meeting was under the auspices of the newly-organized Spartacus Club, which was founded on the NYU campus to "bring the message of revolutionary socialism" to the students, as chairman Janice Neuberger stated in opening the meeting.

Clarke, who was introduced by Miss Neuberger as "one of the founders of American Trotskyism, a unionist and fighter for socialism for over 20 years, and the editor of the Marxist magazine **Fourth International**," opened by speaking for one-half hour. After that, he was interrogated for an hour by three members of the NYU teaching staff: Professor Anton Friedrich of the Economics Department, Professor Walter Wirthwein of the History Department, and Dr. Ellsworth Raymond of the Government Department, who billed themselves as "defenders of capitalist democracy." Following this, the floor was opened for questions from the students. Clarke spoke with only brief interruptions for almost two hours, and the meeting was adjourned with great difficulty because of the desire of the audience to continue the discussion.

INDICTS CAPITALISM

From Clarke's opening words, a quotation from Wendell Phillips, "one on the side of truth is a majority," to his closing description, two hours later, of mankind under a socialist society, he had the hushed and eager attention of the young audience. Clarke's indictment of capitalism, his defense of Marxism, and his thrusts and sallies against the professorial antagonists were greeted with bursts of applause that reflected the profound impression he made. Heavy applause occasionally rewarded the efforts of the professors, but Clarke clearly held the edge throughout the meeting.

Dr. Raymond sarcastically commented at one point that Clarke seemed to think he was justified in putting a gun to his opponents' heads, but if they put even so much as a water pistol to his head, he objected strenuously. This drew applause from the audience, but when Clarke rose and opened by saying: "Professor, I am willing to concede that your arguments in defense of capitalism have all the force of a water pistol," the uproar in the hall was deafening. Later on, debate became sharper, as Professor Friedrich closed an attempted "refutation" of Marxism by turning to Clarke and asking: "Mr. Clarke, do you believe what you're saying?" Clarke replied quietly, "Yes, I believe what I'm saying. That's why I'm not a professor." The students howled appreciatively, and even the professors on the platform had to manage a shamefaced grin.

EXPLAINS STALINISM

While most of the questions from the professors dealt with Stalinism, the students quizzed Clarke mainly on the future of mankind under socialism. Clarke replied to the questions on Stalinism by defending in clear and scientific terms the reasons for the regime in the Soviet Union. He attributed the degeneration to the backwardness of Russian economy, and the intensive pressure of capitalism on the first workers' state, but called Stalinism a "transitory regime, an episode in the process of transition from capitalism to socialism." He pointed to the beginnings of revolt against Stalinism within the non-capitalist world, in Yugoslavia and elsewhere in Eastern Europe, and explained that when larger areas of the advanced capitalist world broke out of the capitalist system, Stalinism would be doomed.

After the meeting, as the 3 professors walked off alone, Clarke was surrounded by a mob of excited students, all anxious to continue the discussion. The corridors of the university and the nearby streetcorners echoed to intense arguments, as many newly-convinced Marxists argued with their fellow-students.

Brass Hat Wants More

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, (l.) shown exchanging greetings with chairman Tom Connally of the Senate foreign relations committee, came back from Europe to testify for full $7.9 billion appropriation for European military aid program. Connally, Democratic Senator from Texas, favors cut in the proposed appropriation. Gruenther pressed for adoption of full arms appropriation despite his statement, made at the hearing, that "war is not imminent." European "aid" program, mainly military, is intended to build a bristling military alliance aimed at the Soviet Union.

WITCH HUNT HYSTERIA TAKES DETROIT TOLL

DETROIT — **Although it is now several weeks since the witch-hunting House Un-American Activities Committee concluded its Detroit "hearings," the "work" of the committee continues to take its toll on many fronts.**

Jules Yanover, violinist in the Detroit Symphony Orchestra who exercised his rights under the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions for the committee, has been "tried" and expelled from his union, the Detroit Federation of Musicians for "disobedience and imperiling the interests of the federation."

In a number of instances, workers named in the hearings who were forced off their jobs by mob action in the plants, have returned to work. In others, management has ceased to use the pretext offered by such incidents to discharge the alleged "communist" and these cases are now being processed through the union grievance procedure.

REACTION SPREADS

Reaction raised its head on a new front when the Detroit Common Council sitting as a "Board of Review" on property taxes cancelled the tax reductions long enjoyed by a number of clubs, for renting their halls to "subversive" organizations. In addition, notices were sent to 101 additional clubs threatening similar action should they rent their premises to "subversive" organizations during the coming year.

This arbitrary action by the City Council makes a mockery of the Bill of Rights. In effect, it closes the doors of hundreds of meeting places to any protest movement which the powers that be may declare subversive.

ATTACKS RIVERA MURALS

Councilman Eugene Van Antwerp, apparently in an attempt to outdo his colleagues, presented a resolution to the Common Council demanding the withdrawal from public view of murals painted 19 years ago by Diego Rivera for the Detroit Institute of Art. The murals in question were a portrayal by Rivera of his impressions of Detroit, the symbol of mass production.

In the meantime, the anti-communist bill now before a Michigan Senate Committee moved nearer to passage under the impact of the recent hysteria. A hearing by the committee during the week was devoted to a discussion of ways and means of "strengthening" the Trucks bill now before it. The bill is scheduled to be reported out for a vote shortly.

The complete silence of both the Michigan State CIO leadership and the leadership of the UAW-CIO stands out in sharp contrast to the energetic opposition of the Michigan labor movement to the Callahan bill of a similar nature just a few years ago.

FEPC BILL KILLED

With the eyes of Michigan's workers taken off their real problems of unemployment etc., the State legislature killed a mild FEPC bill. It was defeated in a House vote 45 to 46. Here, too, the lack of any serious effort to mobilize the forces of the labor movement behind this bill emphasized the sad state of the labor movement under the treacherous Reuther bureaucracy.

The democratic rights of its members and the American people; the problems of its thousands of unemployed members; the crying need for action on FEPC; all these and more were sacrificed by the Reuther leadership to serve the needs of the boss class in its drive for war and the political needs of Reuther in the UAW-CIO.

REUTHER PURGE BOARD REMOVES SIX MORE FORD LOCAL OFFICERS

DETROIT — **Walter Reuther's board of administrators began to reveal the real purpose of the moves against Ford Local 600 as it removed six officers of the local without even charging them with "communist" affiliations. The charge of "communism" was the original excuse for the purge moves.**

The reasons given for the new purge of six more officers ranged from "reorganization on a more efficient basis," to giving "the workers in the motor plant better representation." "Communism" was not even mentioned.

The removed officers include William H. Johnson, Administrative assistant to local president Carl Stellato, Percy Llewellyn, political action director, and John Saari, Kenneth Roach, Mike Kasper and Jimmy Wilson, all committee men from the motor building unit.

Two of the above, Llewellyn and Johnson, served on a committee to defend five unit officials purged by Reuther's six-man board of administrators a short time ago.

The new purge of officials who are not even charged with being "communists" bears out Carl Stellato's charge, made at caucus meeting held on March 23, that Reuther is trying to purge Local 600 because it is fighting him with a militant program, and not because of "communism."

The constitution of the United Auto Workers provides that a new election must be held within 60 days after the appointment of an administrator. The Stellato forces are preparing to try to make a comeback at that election by rallying maximum membership support.

"BACK TO BILL OF RIGHTS" THEME OF MINNEAPOLIS RALLY

MINNEAPOLIS, March 28 — "It is the aim of U.S. imperialism to dominate the globe. For that reason it must have a docile working class. This explains the witch hunting, thought-control and vigilante terror being directed at labor and the Negro people." In these words Dorothy Schultz, speaking tonight at Socialist Workers Party headquarters on the topic, "Back to the Bill of Rights," summed up the present situation.

Comrade Schultz traced the development of the witch-hunt, beginning with the Smith Act, which victimized first the Socialist Workers Party leaders and is now being used against the leaders of the Communist Party. She described the various federal and state laws which have recently been passed in clear violation of the Bill of Rights. These laws and the anti-constitutional decisions of various courts have given the green light to vigilante terrorists, acting in collusion with local law enforcement officers, she said.

"The capitalist class hypocritically claims the glorious American revolutionary traditions for itself," said Comrade Schultz. "But we must recall that their prototypes in the first and second American revolutions, while paying lip service to the ideas of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' were actually opposed to genuine democracy. The term 'democrat' had a connotation in those days similar to that of 'communist' today. Only the third American revolution — the socialist revolution — will bring about real democracy in the United States."

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